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## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. The Whig Resolutions.

acter and interests of the State for many years; in- emergencies. deed, for all feture time. Here we are, in the centre | The length of the resolutions prevents any comof the Union, in the middle of the nineteenth cen- ments at this time. They are thrown out for party tury, in an eventful and trying period in our coun- ammunition during the coming canvass. They not try's history, in the very act of altering, amending, only make the election of members of the Legislaand remodelling our State Constitution-the great ture a party issue; but have also placed the election landmarks that are to guide and control future legis- of Delegates to the State Convention on a like basis. lation. The subject is referred to every voter, and These resolutions emanate from the whig members it is the people, at the polls, who have now to assume of the Indiana Legislature, and have been published responsibility.

guise of friendship for many of the measures and mined to act. The only question now is, whether principles for which the Democratic party have been the Democratic party will meet them at their word, contending for years, in a long string of resolutions, or by a different course, enable the whigs to worm which but too plainly bear the ear marks of a man, themselves into our State Convention, and thus place who is a whig amongst whiles, a democrat while in our most cherished principles at the mercy of whigcompany with democrats, a Tyler man, when it puts | gery; knowing, as all history proves, that their promoney in his purse; but always, by his acts at the mises or resolutions are worthless, when the time for polls and elsewhere, when he has a vote to give, the action comes. strong and undeviating advocate of the ultra notions of the federal party. In this picture no one will recognize the name of the man placed at the head of the resolutions; but of one whose whole life bears evidence of Machivelian policy and political decep- voting "License" or "No License," at the next

the public on their guard against the insidious char- posite side, and wish to answer, hastily, an arguacter of the resolutions, and to induce a careful and ment or two that I occasionally hear urged. rigid examination of their contents.

tion of the democratic dectrine that all Executive, ple to "take thought as to what they shall eat and Legislative and Judicial officers should be elected by what they shall drink and wherewithal they shall be the people. The next, that no money should hereaf- clothed?" I deny this. Without going back to the ter be borrowed by the State, unless authorised by a history of the governments of antiquity and of moddirect vote of the people, and they should have added, ern Europe for examples, I will content myself with in view of what has heretofore occurred, if whig a simple reference to that of our puritan pilgrim fund commissioners borrow the money, when so au- fathers, and will take those laws denominated, par thorised, no bond of the State shall pass from their excellence, the "blue laws of Connecticut." I quote hands without a full consideration paid therefor, un- from De Tucqueville. He is speaking of the laws of der penalty of imprisonment for life in the State 1650, just exactly two hundred years ago. prison. The next is a recommendation, repeatedly made by our Democratic Executives, and reiterated of penal laws, was the maintenance of orderly conby Governor Wright, that the funds arising from stantly invaded the domain of conscience, and there fines and forfeitures should go to the support of com- was scarcely a sin which they did not subject to mon schools instead of county seminaries, as pro- magisterial censure. The reader is aware of the vided in our present Constitution. The next resolu- rigor with which these laws punished rape and adultion is in favor of biennial sessions. The whig party here wish to be considered as very economical, powered to inflict a pecuniary penalty, a whipping, and if we have ever again to be cursed with whig or marriage, on the misdemeanants; and if the rerule in our State, the fewer sessions the better. For cords of the old courts of New Haven may be bea long series of years the whigs had full control, lieved, prosecutions of this kind were not infrequent. both Executive and Legislative, in Indiana, and our present indebtedness is the result of their labors. woman who was accused of using improper language, The next resolution refers to special legislation, a and of allowing herself to be kissed. The code of general complaint amought the people; but more 1650 abounds in preventive measures. It punishes easily complained of than remedied. The next is a idleness and drunkenness with severity. Innkeepers General Taylor resolution in favor of a reduction of are forbidden to furnish more than a certain quantity General Taylor resolution in layor of a reduction of of liquor to each consumer; and simple lying, when-offices, "where the same can be done without detriment to the efficiency of our system of government" ging. In other places, the legislator, entirely forget--that " a reduction of State expenses is of vital im- ting the great principles of rel glous toleration which portance"-that " fair salaries" should be given, but he had himself upheld in Europe, renders attendance "no extravagance allowed "-meaning any thing or with severe punishment, and even with death, the nothing. The next is a flourish about the "Agricul- Christians who chose to worship God according to a tural and Mineral resources of Indiana" and the ritual differing from his own. Sometimes indeed, "Mechanic arts." The next in favor of a Home- the zeal of his enactments induces him to descend to stead Exemption, in order to show they are up with the most frivolous particulars; thus a law is to be the spirit of the age. The next four resolutions are found in the same code which sochibits the use of tobacco. It must not be forgotten that these fantastiintended to glorify the administration of General cal and vexations laws were not imposed by authori-Taylor, in its diplomatic intercourse with foreign na- ty, but that they were freely voted by all the persons tions, and especially the General himself in the skill interested, and that the manners of the community he has exhibited in choosing our representatives at were even more austere and more puritanical than home and abroad, wholesale praise altogether too in Boston to check the worldly luxury of long hair." general for any practical purpose, especially when taken in reference to the many blunderings of our hundred years, at least, since laws of this character

The next resolution is like the cat in the meal tub, covered over to deceive. The first thing we here see sticking out, on a close inspection, is a protective than they otherwise would have been, may we, in tariff, "foster and upbuild American industry "-an Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, which they think will tickle the farmers, and also, a splendid system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, embracing rivers, harbors, and the great Railroad to the Pacific, and the abrogation of the veto power of the President, so that such schemes

General Taylor as an "American whig" document and has he not a right to be selfish enough to look "General Taylor has, so far, redeemed the promise that his administration should not be a party one, in regard to removals from office." These two resolutions taken together form the best commentary that can be given.

The next resolution states, that "as whigs we demand no proscription of political opponents;" but under the practice of General Taylor are willing to leave the President "the largest liberty for the exercise of a generous forbearance towards his political the profit of a paper, and travelling expenses, and opponents."

The next resolution claims all the unsold lands in what was once the northwestern territory for common school purposes-" a legacy," they say, " worthy of the bounty of this great Empire State, and full of hope to the generation which shall basten to control its destiny !" What all this means we are unable to say, unless it was put in to make a great flourish of trumpets in favor of education. This resolution is a little like the Devil, when he showed the Savjor all being applied. the kingdoms of the world and said these he would and The brief correspondence, sufficiently explained give him, if he would fall down and worship him!

believed, to save his bacon. If they mean nothing will live by, and if necessary, die by.

## Indiana Gentinel.

Published every Thursday. 7

more than Embree did, this resolution is all gammon ! The next resolution is an effort to sympathise with the friends of liberty in the Old World, concluding One copy, ..... \$4.00 | Three copies, .... \$10.00 with a poetical extract exhorting them to "bide their One copy during the session, ..... 1.00 time." This will be cold comfort from a party that

paid for, unless the subscription is renewed, -except | The next resolution invites the oppressed sons of | every where was that of strong condemnation, and to those with whom we have other unsettled business Europe to come over here for an asylum and a home, under this glorious administration of Zachary Tay-Another Inducement .-- We will now agree to fur. lor, who received his first nomination for President lucky enough to guess correctly about. Subsequently nish to any person who will procure us ten subscribers from the Native American party. "We bid a hearty and remit \$15 in advance, an extra copy of the Sen- welcome to all who seek an asylum on our shores," tinel for one year, or a copy for one year of Godey's says the resolution, and you may have equal privi-

The next two resolutions affirm the doctrines of the bands; girls, to your sweet-hearts; elderly maidens Wilmot proviso; but as these have been thrown overto old bachelors; widows, to whom you-please; and board by General Taylor, in his late message, they if they have not the good sense to accept of this of- will no doubt be expunged in the next edition of this

The last resolution winds up with a long extract from President Taylor's annual message, in relation to the Union, the only obvious meaning of which is, that he will bring to his aid all "Constitutional pow-A responsibility is now resting on the people of ers" for its defence-evidently meaning the army Indiana, which, in its issue, will determine the char- and navy, which are under his control in certain

throughout the State as the regular manifesto of the The whig party is already in the field, under the whig party, on which, as a party, they are deter-

## For the State Sentinel. The License Law.

Messrs. Chapmans & Spann :- The question of election, is again before the people. Some are advo-This much is deemed necessary in order to place cating the granting of licenses. I advocate the op-

1. It is said that it is a "new thing," these The first resolution sets out with a full confirma- sumptuary regulations, attempting to compel the peo-

> We find a sentence bearing date the first of May, 1660, inflicting a fine and a reprimand on a young the laws. In 1649 a solemn association was formed

Thus we see that in this country it has been two have been passed; and by just as much less of liquor as is now drank than there otherwise would be; and by just as much more moral as the people now are part, certainly, give credit to these "stringent legislative enactments."

2. It is said that the leaders of the temperance organization design to form a political party and thereby ride into power, and that, hence, selfishness is mixed up with their philanthropy. I admit all this; but what of it! Is not every man entitled to the rewards that success may give in a good cause ! to these as well as to the other results ? Do not the leaders of the democrats ride into power by the means of the party ! Do not those of the whige do the same! Did not the abolitionists mean to do the same ? And did not the anti-masons ?

3. It is said that we are weekly lectured in a most zealous manner, and in a style bullying and dictatorial, by the editor of the "Family Visitor," and that he can afford to do it, -he can afford to be zealous for a salary of \$600 a year, with, perhaps, the pleasure of travelling to boot. Now what of all this? Is not the laborer worthy of his hire ! and is not every man's style of writing his own, and distinguished by peculiarities? You no doubt have heard the sucedote, "poor pay, poor preach." Now, if in the important work of saving souls, a man's zeal needs to be a little fired by a good salary, or the hope of one, surely in a work of mere temporal reformation, we cannot complain of such a stimulant NO LICENSE.

by the State Journal, between Governors Wright and The next is the mileage resolution, of members Crittenden, and which we copy in this paper, will be of Congress,-got up we suppose, to please Judge read with interest. The sentiments expressed by both, Embree! whose theory was one thing and practice relative to the vexatious question of slavery, and the another-who actually took more money than Mr. threats of Disunion which have been uttered by pas-Owen, his predecessor, by some hundreds of dollars, signate Senators at Washington, will no doubt be reafter the" noise and confusion" he made on the sub- ceived by all parties among us with hearty approval. ject, and only refunded the excess, as is generally. They are such as we believe the people of the West

## INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 14, 1850.

Mr. Clay and the Whigs. Serious as the subject may be considered, we have been amused at the Whig flounderings in reference to Mr. Clay's recent movements in the U. S. Senate, tenching the Slavery question. Upon the reception of the resolutions alone, the tone of the Whig press that chiefly because of a telegraphic error, which our neighbor of the State Journal was for once 'cute or came on the debate, as reported in the Washington papers, which the resolutions elicited in the Senate, 79 nays. and which is of a vast deal more consequence than the resolutions themselves. And this, chiefly, or wholly, because of the position, which Mr. Clay de-

The resolutions, in fact, are not materially different from the positions taken by Gen. Cass. But no sooner were they presented by Mr. Clay, than the

of Miss., (Taylor's son-in-law,) Downs of La., and Butler of S. C., were the principal assailants of Mr. Clay, and their assaults, continued through some ten columns, at length irritated old Hal. enough to elicit attempt was made to choose a Door-keeper. an ebullition of his ancient fire, and drove him to declarations, evidently very different from any thing which he had originally determined to make. Goaded beyond endurance by the extravagance of his assailants, Mr. Clay broke out as follows:

Now, sir, I was extremely sorry to hear the senator from

of that line. Now, sir, coming from a slave State as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to say that no earthly power could induce me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery south or north of that line. Applause in the galleries, immediately checked by the offi- be perpetuated. cers of the Senate.] It is a solemn, deliberate, long matured declaration-no earthly power shall ever compel me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery either south reproach-our British ancestors for the introduction of that —perhaps the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico—hall repreach us for doing towards them what we repreach Great Britain for doing towards us. If they choose The House shortly afterwards as to establish slavery themselves, and come here with a constitution establishing slavery, I am for admitting them with their institution, because it will be their work, not mine, Their posterity will have to reproach them, not me; for in not how extensively and universally they are known. As to the honorable senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason,] he has expressed his opinion. I dare say he honestly and sincerely entertains it. I with equal honesty and sincerity believe He halds the opposite one. Very well, we will not quarrel | tion of the publis lands. upon it. We will each act upon our own opinion. I shall opon mine; he will upon his. But, sir, I regret-I sincerey tegret-this premature discussion; for I could show, and

at a proper time would show, that the proposition which make, of leaving the subject unacted upon, with regard to the subject of slavery, without a declaration for or against it-leaving it open-I could show that this is a much better proposition for the South than that of extending the Missouri line to the Pacific, unless you couple with it that marks, he proceeded to speak directly on the resolu-which the senator from Missis-ippi [Mr. Davis,] must know tions. He did not present this measure with the ex-to be impossible to couple with it, a declaration for the introduction of slavery south of that line. I say, sir, in my introduced it. If it was susceptible of amendment place here, that it is much better for the South that the whole subject should be open on both sides of an imaginary which would make it more acceptable he hoped it line of 36 deg. 30 min., than that slavery should be inter- would be made. His object would be secured if by dicted positively north of 36 deg. 30 min., with freedom to any means the great question of agitation might be admit or exclude it south of 36 deg. 30 min., at the will of the people; and that the proposition I have made is infinite.

The question must be discussed in a spirit of concilily better for the South than the proposition the senator has suggested, unless he could persuade Congress, with his proposition, to declare, positively and absolutely, in favor of the right to introduce slaves south of 36 deg. 30 min. Now, sir, all this I could have shown, would have shown, if it of the country could unite. The institution of slavery, should be necessary, in the process of the argument. But I in his opinion rested on two entirely distinct grounds do hope that gentlemen will not, upon a question to print, commit themselves, until they have given a full and fair consideration of those resolutions, viewing them one by one | States-Congress had no right to interfere with Sla-

not remain silent in justice to myself. he deprecates the necessity which drove him to such declarations, as a measure of self-defence

Nevertheless this will not detract from the immense uffuence, which such declarations, from such a man, must necessarily produce upon the public mind. They will do more to fix the hostility of that large portion of whigs (before willing to follow in the wake of living man. They are the death-knell of Taylorism, the remainder forbid any other view. Why then, if Disunionism, and Propagandism. They will possess the Propagandists, to send their missives all over the free States, to scare their population from manhood and all propriety. They will do as much to eliminate that thing called moral power, so far as the "South" is concerned, as any thing else we can dream of, under present circumstances. The effect will quite equal the Proclamation of Jackson against Nullifica-

tion in the palmy days of South Carolina. But whatever may be the effect of these declarations of Mr. Clay, they cannot relieve the Whigs ject of Slavery. from the quandary in which they were at first placed by the bare resolutions. In their hot haste to sus- on the table, which motion was lost; yeas 2, nays 48. tain Taylor by condemning Clay, while, at the same time holding out false lights to mislead the Free Soilers, they have been led into a quagmire, from which it will be difficult for them to flounder out with cation, and intense interest was manifested throughclean skirts. They will endeavor to distract public out attention from their predicement, by shouting hosannas over isolated expressions made by Mr. Clay, and that it could not be abolished here in good faith, withwhich accord with the public "sentiment, sentiment, out the conditions named in the resolutions. With entiment," as Mr. Clay described the anti-slavery feeling of the North, in the course of his remarks, the district which he proposed, involved concessions when appealing to northern generosity in behalf of by neither section of the Union. All admitted the the South. But all this cannot eradicate from the within her borders, and the right had been exercised public memory, the fact, that they did condemn Mr. by Southern States-Kentucky among others. Surely Clay's resolutions, with just as much bitterness as then, upon this point both sections might and ought

was displayed by "Hangman Foote" himself. Having been staggered by the subsequent declarawhether the whigs will join the ranks of the Free

Godgy's Lady's Book .- The February number of this excellent magazine is received. Among the beautiful embellishments of the "Book," is a portrait of spect-a perfect Lady's Man! Unlike the puny race burders of Texas .- Adopted. of editors in general, he stands an exception to the general rule. In appearance very like Napoleonand the Napoleon of Magazines he truly is. We shall as usual show our numbers to any desirous of seeing script of Washington's farewell address, was taken them; but on no condition can they be loaned. We up, and after a long patriotic discussion, passed.

FIRE .- The dwelling of Mr. Willy Janes, near Dupont, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th ult. Not an article of household furniture was saved. Mr. J. is an old and worthy citizen, and the loss will fall heavily upon him .- Vernon Times.

By Telegraph.

Cougressional. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1850. SENATE. - Numerous petitions and resolutions of no general in erest were presented, and after some unimportant debate the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Census bill.

planation and support of the bill. The debate was continued until adjournment without coming to a vote.

Mr. Jefferson Davis took the floor and spoke in ex-

House. - Mr. Root offered a resolution prohibiting Slavery in California. Laid on the table-115 yeas,

Mr. Root offered another resolution, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to secure equal rights to people of all colors. Laid on the table-year 104, nays

Mr. Disney introduced a series of resolutions declaring that the people of every separate community have an inherent right to frame their own domestic laws, and to establish their own local governments in all cases where the possession of such laws do not conflict with the provisions and limitations of the Propagandists and Disunionists instantly jumped upon Constitution. That the Commettee on the Judiciary him, with all their might, in the hope of stamping prepare an amendment to the Constitution to that efect: That the will of the people of the District of Sophomore Foote of Miss., Mason of Va., Davis Columbia have the right at all times to govern the action of Congress in relation to the existence of slavery within its limits. Laid on the table.

A discussion followed on the relative duties of the Sergeant-at-arms and Door-keeper, and an ineffectual

Mr. Gorman gave notice that he would introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to enquire into the expediency of admitting California into the Union, with her present Constitution. Mr. Thompson of Miss. introduced a bill repealing

the law establishing a Home department. Referred. Mr. Cobb of Alabama, introduced a resolution that the Senate appoint 12 members-six from the South Mississippi say that he requires, first, the extension of the like Senate appoint 12 members—six from the South and six from the North, and that the House appoint not satisfied with that, but he requires, if I understand him 20—ten from the North and ten from the South, to aright, a positive provision for the admission of slavery south devise a plan predicated upon constitutional principles, to settle the difficulties growing out of the Slavery questions and that they submit the plan to both Houses, that harmony of the two sections of the Union may

Mr. Inge offered a resolution that the interference of the President, through Thomas Butler King in the or north of that line. No, sir! No! We reproach-justly affairs of California, was unauthorized by Congress, and a flagrant violation of the power of Congress. institution in this country. I am not for laying the ground- He moved the previous question, on not being secondwork of an institution for which the posterity of California ed, and gave notice that he intended to debute the reso-

The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1850. SENATE .- [The Chamber was densely crowded with ladies to hear Mr. Clay speak. The Sergeant-at-arms These are my views, and I choose to express them. I care

On motion of Mr. Fonte, the Senate took up the resolutions of Mr. Case, suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria, and moved to amend by adding to the resolution an expression of sympathy with the that slavery nowhere exists now within any portion of that heroic struggle in Hungary, and enquiring into the erritory acquired by us from Mexico. That is my opinion. expediency of giving the Hungarian refugees a por-

The subject was made the order of the day for Mon-

Mr. Mangum moved that the Senate proceed to the order of the day, being Mr. Clay's resolutions. The resolutions being taken up, Mr. Clay arose and addressed the Senate. After some preliminary rewhich would make it more acceptable he hoped it and viewing them as a system-viewing them together. But very in the States, and if the time could arrive when others have chosen to speak upon the subject, and I could Congress would attempt to interfere with the institution, then his voice would be for war-then he would All this is exceedingly different in tone and spirit feel that the South were bound to resist so unconstitufrom what was said by Mr. Clay, during the same tional a measure, with all the means which God or debate, both before and afterwards. And even here, Nature had placed in their hands. He then pictured the evils to result from a civil war, arising from such

a state of things. The next question considered was-Has Congress any power over Slavery out of the States? He contended it had, but while a want of control over the institution in the States was indisputable, its control out of the States was a debateable question. He supported this with a lengthened argument. He next proceeded to inquire whether Slavery wis very likely Taylorism,) against the ultraists of the South, than to be introduced into the New Territories. California any thing that could have been said by any other had decided negatively and the climate and soil of these truths were evident, as they must be to a large majority of the Senate, should they not be prepared to more influence than ten thousand alarums, from the announce them to the world ! He carefully reviewed venal band of Letter writers, hired, or frightened, by the resolution relative to the boundaries of Texas. Mr. Clay here yielded to a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow,

> and the Senate adjourned. House .-- Mr. Morton announced the death of Mr. Newman from the Wheeling District, and after adopting the customary resolutions the House ad-

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1850. Senate.-Mr. Mangam presented a series of resolutions from a town meeting held at Wilmington, N. C., adverse to the legislation by Congress on the sub-

Mr. Hale objected, and moved to lay the resolutions After some unimportant business the Senate, resum-

ed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions. On motion of Mr. Mangum the ladies were admitted to the floor. Every corner was crowded to suffo-

Mr. Clay resumed his speech relative to the institution of Slavery in the federal district. He contended right of the Stave States to prohibit the slave trade to make a common cause.

In regard to the recapture of Fugitive Slaves he would go with him who goes farthest. He held that tions made by Mr. Clay in debate, we shall now see every man in the community was bound to assist in arresting fugitives from labor. He felt that the South Soilers, or still follow the lead of Taylor and the Propagandists! The Lord grant them a safe delivergulating this matter. After some brief allusion to the last resolution Mr. Clay proceeded to an appeal in support of the whole proposition, and spoke till

House,-The States were called for resolutions. Mr. Howard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expethe editor himself-just such a looking gentleman as diency of reporting a bill to restrain incursions into we had a right to expect,-en-bon-point in every re- Mexico, and provide against Indian hostilities on the

Mr. Bowlin introduced a bill granting the States of Missouri and Arkansas swamp lands for the pourpose of draining. Referred.

The Senate resolution for purchasing the monu-The House then went into Committee of the Whole and shortly afterwards adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

From New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 6, P. M. Thirty-one dead bodies have been recovered from the rulus in Hague street. It is thought that the try. Put that in your pipe!

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whole number dead will reach about fifty. The workmen are still digging.

Coffee Sale in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Feb. 6, P. M. The Auction sale of Coffee was held to-day agree-

ably to notice; 1200 bags of Rio sold at 14 to 15c. 4000 hags of Rio were withdrawn although 151 was From California. New York, Feb 7.—The Empire City arrived at New York last night at 12 o'clock. News one month

later. The Oregon had arrived at Panama with three

millions of gold dust. The Empire City brings over two millions, and nearly three hundred passengers. Gov. Burnett's Message appeared to be rather a lame affair, it does not give satisfaction. Fremont was elected U. S. Senator on the first ballot. Dr. Gwinn was elected on the third ballot. Last ballot Butler King received only one vote. Dr. Gwinn took passage on the Falcon for New Orleans.

Fremont had arrived at Panama, and intended to take passage in the Empire City, but was detained on account of the illness of his accomplished lady. Butler King is among the passengers in the Empire

The fire in San Francisco originated in Dennison's Exchange. A number of the principal houses were destroyed. On the Parker House alone the loss is \$200,000.

A large fire also at Stockton. A number of buildings destroyed, loss \$150,000.

MR. FOOTE'S BILL, to be introduced into the Senate for the organization of the new territories, contains fifty-eight sections, eighteen devoted to California, and the rest to Mexico, Deseret and Jacinto. The territory proposed for Jacinto includes the disputed territory between the State of Texas and the republic of Mexico, or that barren country lying west of the Nueces, and east of the Rio del Norte. This disputed country contains 100,000 square miles or about onefourth of the whole territory of the State. The entire region lies south of the points 36 deg. 30 min., and connects the territory of New Mexico with that of Texas, as Deseret connects New Mexico with California. The geographical position of each division may be described as follows:

North of 36 30. South of 36 30. Total. California, 125,000 sq. m. 50,000 sq. m. 175,000 175,000 do 50,000 do 225,000 40,000 do New Mexico, 30,000 do 100,000 do

We have just seen some exceedingly rich specimens and to warn us of the extremities to which party and of copper ore, which have been dug (only six feet below the surface of the earth,) from an extensive copper mine which is just being opened at Litchfield, South Farms. Professor Hubbard of Yale College has examined the mine, and made a highly favorable all those feelings of kindred and union that naturally report of its value and location. P. T. Barnum, Esq., Philo F. Barnum, and others, have purchased largely in this mine, and to-morrow commence opening it with three sets of miners, each set to work eight hours, and thus keep the thing constantly in operation day and night. We understand that the developments thus far made, show this to be far superior to the Bristol Mine, which last year paid a nett profit of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and is growing better and richer, every foot that it increases in depth. Such a copper mine in Connecticut is a heap better

VICE IN HIGH PLACES .- Major Noah, in the Sunday

"It is a melancholy fact that too many men who attain the highest rounds of the ladder of ambition, are addicted to vices the most loathsome and debased. We have seen a man, Governor of this State, so drunk before breakfast that he could not walk; we have seen a Cabinet minister so given to intemperance, that he kept a barrel of whiskey-and very poor whiskey it was too-on top in his office; we have seen a Vice President, pro tempore of the U. S. Senate, rolling in the gutters of the city of Washington; we have seen the whole American Congress so blue that not ten members could 'see a hole through a ladder :' and we have seen a temporary Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives so far gone that he would have tunbled out of his chair if he had not been kept in it by the haud of a member who happened to be not quite so drunk as himself."

How GRIEF AFFECTS WOMEN AND MEN.-The statistics of suicides in France, showing the relative numbers of male and female suicides, exhibited the following causes :- Crossed in love, ninety-seven males, and one hundred and fifty-seven females; jealousy, thirty-nine males, and fifty-two females; mortified pride, twenty-seven males, and twenty-seven females; calumny and loss of reputation, ninety-seven males, twenty-eight females; remorse, thirty-seven males, twelve females; reverse of fortune, two hundred and eighty-three males, thirty-nine females; gaming, one hundred and forty-one males, fourteen females; other species of misconduct, two hundred and eight males, seventy-nine females; domestic chagrins, five hundred and twenty-four males, two hundred and sixty females; misery, five hundred and eleven males, five bundred and ninety-four females; fanaticism, one male, thirteen females.

Some of our young men had a very interesting and exciting discussion upon the proposed amendment to the constitution, of a homestead exemption. on last Friday evening. We think our fellow citizens could not perhaps spend an evening more agreeably and beneficially than by attending these debates. The debaters are ambitious, and consequently will give the benefit of their research upon these subjects to such as have not time to read at least. And when we reflect that anciently this was the only mode of acquiring knowledge we can but see that it is calculated to give every one facts upon each side of questions, which from their circumstances they have not thought of, and enables them to form an opinion. The club meets again on next Friday evening, at the Court House .- Lawrenceburgh Register. A good example, which we should like to see imitated by young men in other places.

mont provides for the establishment of a Council of than three hundred dollars, claiming the rest for sal-Censors, whose duly it is, once in seven years, to see whether in their judgment the constitution has been violated, and also if the constitution requires any amendments, to recommend the call of a convention of delegates to make them. An election for delegates and serious threats were made to mob the boat if the to a convention thus called has just been held, which, in one hundred and forty-nine towns has resulted in the choice of ninety-five democrats and fifty whigs.

The Vermont Patriot says this is "a gain of seventy, as compared with the same towns at the last September election:" and adds, "there can be no doubt but the democrats will have a decided majority in the

Is this the way General Taylor is to be rewarded for selecting a cabinet officer from Vermont !

THE "MUNCIETONIAN."-This is the title of a new paper just commenced at Muncie, by Messrs. Esta-BROOK & JONES, the former assuming the editorial department. It purports to be independent in politics, while the editor acknowledges his sympathies and itself, including legal interest, but leaving the princifeelings are democratic. In mechanical execution it will bear comparison with any local press in th State; and we wish the conductors success.

"CHARACTERISTIC."-- Under this head, the State Journal copies from the Danville Advertiser, a story which was got up with a view of slandering Senator Bright. Of course no man of brains will believe the varp, but, if it were true, and Mr. Bright did call Taylor a " multon-head," he merely said what every intelligent whig knows to be true. A greater Donkey than Taylor never held a powerful place in any coun-

thuse gentlemen, we obtained a copy for publication from Gov. Wright.

These letters were not written with the remotest expectation that they would ever meet the public eye; yet, as the sentiments they express are such as to commend themselves to every person who may read them, there can be no impropriety in giving them

From the State Journal.

place between our Governor and the Governor of Kentucky, of a character alike creditable to each of

Governors Wright and Crittenden. Understanding that a correspondence had taken

publicity.

We hope Gov. Crittenden may be able to visit our city at the time designated. Should he do so, he will meet many sincere friends, who have ever regarded him as one of our best public men:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 24, 1849. GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN: DEAR SIE-I send you enclosed my Inaugural, and would be pleased to receive from you any documents connected with your tate. I have directed to be forwarded to you the nnual reports from the Treasurer and Auditor, together with copies of reports from our Benevolent nstitutions, with the message of our late Governor.

I would be gratified to have you make us a visit, during the month of May next, about the time our Supreme and U. S. Courts are in session. We shall then have citizens from every part of our State at the Capital. I have written to Governor French, of Illinois, with whom I have a slight acquaintance, and would be much pleased to have you and him visit our Capital at the same time. It seems to me that if there were more frequent

intercourse between the representatives of the people of the States, and a free interchange of sentiment, that it would be productive of some good in allaying the bitter excitement that too frequently exists among our public men, and between different portions of our

It would give me great pleasure to have you and your kind lady to spend a few weeks with us, at my residence, in this city.

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21, 1850. My DEAR SIR :- I received, with sincere pleasure, our very courteons and kind letter of the 24th ult. which you were pleased to enclose me your Inau-

gural Address, as Governor of Indiana. I have read the address with great interest, and with the most cordial approbation of the patriotic. liberal, and conciliatory spirit that pervades it. I beg to assure you that I sympathise, with all my heart, in the fraternal sentiments with which you regard our great Union, and in your recommendation to cherish good will and kindness among all its members, instead of the bitterness of party. The first is true patriotism-the latter, merely party spirit. The first will be a blessing to our country—the latter may

It is a most inadequate compensation, but, as the only one I can now make, I send you with this my last annual message to the Kentucky Legislature. You will find in it, at least, that I concur with you 330,000 do 240,000 do 570,000 in cherishing sentiments of devotion to the Union.

Indeed, sir, the times seem to me to be portentous ANOTHER RICH COPPER MINE IN CONNECTICUT .- and threatening enough to put us all upon our guard. sectional prejudices and passions are hurrying us. Patriotism bids us to pause in this career-to remember that we are brethren all-and that it is our duty to cultivate, not only moderation and forbearance, but and politically bind us together.

I beg you, sir, to pardon this effusion; which you are the more bound to do, because it is but the effect

of your kind letter and patriotic address. I thank you for your polite invitation to visit you. in the month of May next, and, be assured, sir, that it will give me great pleasure to do so. I cannot absolutely dispose of my time so far in advance; and cannot, therefore, positively engage myself for the visit; but I shall continue to contemplate it with pleasure, and hope to have it in my power to make than a gold mine in California .- Bridgeport Farmer. it; and it will certainly add to my gratification to have the pleasure of meeting with Governor French, at your seat of government.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, &c., J. J. CRITTENDEN. His Excellency, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Governor of

The press of the country are enlarging to some extent upon the controversy urged with great zeal by the people of Texas against the general government about the territory of New Mexico, claimed by both. It is rather an unnatural dispute, and we should like to see it settled amicably. We are inclined to the belief it would be well to allow the claim of Texas, if that State will agree to protect its territory from the Indians, and give the people of Santa Fe the benefit of a good government. We think, however, the claim of Texas is not a very powerful one. She did claim to the Rio Grande, including Santa Fe, while a a republic. But did she enforce that claim? It seems to us a very idle proceeding to assert a claim of conquest which cannot be maintained by force of arms, and the experience furnished by the late war is tolerably convincing proof that the claim of Texas to Santa Fe would have been nothing but a claim for some time, if the United States had not stepped in and forced the acknowledgment from Mexico. Nevertheless, we should have no objection to see Texas secure the new State even now. Texas may then be divided, in time, and we shall have another good southern State. In the hands of the United States, the territory in dispute will not for a long time pay the expenses of government; while in the hands of Texas, with a cheap municipal or county government, it may do very well. So without being so tenacious about the mere right of the thing, we should like to see the difficulty settled as before suggested. Besides, the Texans are a brave people, ever ready to defend our border territory, and should be dealt with handsomely .- Ky. Yeoman.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION-FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED -THIRTY-EIGHT SCALDED. -The steamer St. Joseph. from New Orleans, blew up and was burned to the waters' edge, near Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkanses river, on the 23d inst., with a large cargo and many emigrants. Fifteen persons were killed, and thirty-eight scalded, many of whom have since died. Capt. Baker, of the St. Joseph, hailed the South America to land the wreck and take the sufferers off, as the yawl of the St. Joseph was engaged in picking up those blown into the river. After the boat was towed to shore, Capt. Baker, with the assistance of part of his crew and some of the passengers, succeeded in saving the iron chest which contained thirteen hundred dollars. He took the money out, counted it and handed it to the clerk of the South America for safe keeping. Next day he asked him for it, to pay "Base Ingratitude."-The constitution of Ver- off his crew; when the clerk refused to give him more vace. Captain Baker and his clerk slop phis, to compel by law the clerk of the South Ameri-

ca to give up the money.

There was considerable excitement at Memphis. money was not given up.

CONNECTICUT AND USURY .- The people of Connecticut have probably the simplest, cheapest and at the same time most effective law-system to be found in the United States. A deed can be drawn in five minutes, and when drawn by a lawyer generally costs from thirty-seven and a half to fifty cents, including the blank and justice's fee for certifying the acknowledgment. "Yet there is never any question as to a meaning of the deed, because it tells its story in plain English. In several other respects Connecticut legislation has been more enlightened than that of its neighbors. The usury question is a case in point. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed limiting the forfeiture in case of usury to the usury pal as inviolable. This was almost equivalent to a repeal of the law; for very few would turn knaves to avoid the payment of interest; whereas for principal and interest together, many would sacrifice character, conscience, and Heaven itself .-- Journal of Com.

PLANK ROADS .- Messrs. Kent & Norman, of the New Albany Ledger, announce their intention to publish a book upon the subject of plank roads, from the pen of Hon. Robert Dale Owen. From the well known character of Mr. Owen as an able writer and a gentleman of distinguished attainments, we have no doubt but the contemplated work will be both valuable and interesting. We anxiously await its pub-